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EDWARD HAWES THE EMIGRANT

AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY

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Of the New York Bar

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OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

In this *fin de siècle* age, and especially in the cosmopolitan City of New York, the average citizen who is engrossed with professional duties or business cares has little leisure to devote to historical or genealogical research. The active interests of the present do not allow time for any extended inquiry into the history of the past. Unfortunately, also, we find now and then a Gradgrind, so intensely practical, or so absorbed in the mere acquisition of wealth, as to declare with pompous self-assurance that he cares not who his grandfather or great-grandfather may have been. In fact, he rather prides himself on his blissful state of ignorance, and seeks to impress on everyone that he is indebted to no one but himself for his position and success in life. With the growth of science and the spread of education, however, people are beginning to study and understand the laws of heredity and to appreciate the fact that "blood will tell" in human beings as well as in other members of the animal kingdom.

One of the encouraging signs of the times, also, is the constantly increasing patriotism. Love of country is a true American characteristic, and we look with pride upon our glorious history and the men who helped to make it. As citizens of this broad and beautiful land, we are becoming more interested every day in questions involving the national life and honor. And what better inspiration could we have than by going back to the early Colonial period and the Revolutionary days, and recalling the simple but noble lives of those self-sacrificing patriots?

In luxurious Rome, the cynical advice of Horace, "*Carpe diem, quam minime credulo postero*," was followed too literally, only to result in the overthrow of that great Empire. But to-day, with such Societies as our own and the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Society, the Loyal Legion, the Military and Naval Order,

and many others, the fires of patriotism will be kept burning brightly, while we attempt to emulate the virtues of our sires. No government can fall into decay or ruin when its citizens are animated by such lofty ideals and purposes.

It has been said that without monarchical institutions and without a hereditary nobility, an aristocracy of wealth is alone possible. But surely the aristocracy of brains and of blood is still left us, and it is our highest duty to so guard this precious heritage that we may prove worthy successors to the title, and command the attention and respect which that title deserves.

To come directly, however, to the subject of this paper. Lineage or ancestry is certainly one of the most interesting of studies as well as one of the most difficult. The further back we go, the dimmer become the outlines, until at last we are lost in tradition. In tracing the history of the Hawes family in this country, we are obliged to go back some 260 years. So carefully have the records of Massachusetts, both as a Colony and as a State, been preserved that the facts, which I am about to state, are all capable of demonstration. The original muster rolls are in the State House at Boston. I have also fully quoted from Blake's History of Franklin, Worthington's History of Dedham, the History of Wrentham, the History of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, and from such original manuscripts as I could find. And right here let me say that when the reform instituted by this Society in respect to the City Library in the City Hall of New York shall have been fully carried into effect, we may then be able to have our New York records as well protected and preserved as are those of Massachusetts.

The Hawes family is one of the oldest in the United States, and it is the proud boast of its members that they can trace their descent directly through the male line and are not compelled to depend upon collateral lineage. Thus has the name "*Hawes*" been preserved for hundreds of years, both in England and in this country. It is to be hoped that the line will not now be allowed to lapse or die out through any disinclination on the part of its present representatives to commit matrimony. In strict justice to his audience, however, the reader of this paper must confess his failure in this respect, and can only cry "*peccavi*." But, "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." Can we not hope that, while the torch of Hymen flames, the most unregenerate bachelor may be converted from the error of his ways?

I have entitled my paper "Edward Hawes the Emigrant, and *some* of his descendants." It would be impossible in the short time assigned me, to speak of *all* his descendants. They are numbered by the thousand, and are scattered from Maine to Florida, and from New York to

California. In the days of old the race was more prolific than in these modern and degenerate times. Families of from ten to fifteen children were not uncommon. A simple mathematical calculation will demonstrate how many descendants Edward Hawes could claim in 250 years, but I will not weary you with mere figures.

It will be interesting in the first place to trace the origin of the surname "Hawes." It comes from a good old Saxon word "Hawe," meaning a hedge.

" The name is not of German born
But of the fragrant English Thorn."

A Hay was nothing but a hedge. In the Hundred Rolls we find such names occurring as Margery de la Haye, or Roger de la Hagh. Of the simple root the forms now most common are Hay, Hayes, Haighs, and Hawes. From the form Hawe, we have our Hawleys, Haworths, and Hawton and Haughton. Hawthorne is literally a thorn hedge. Chaucer uses the term for a farmyard.

" And eke there was a polkat in his hawe
That, as he said, his capons did geslaine."

This at least proves the antiquity of the word.

The coat-of-arms of the Hawes family is thus described in Guillim's "Display of Heraldry."

" He beareth Azure, a Fess wavy between 3 lions passant. Or, armed and langued, Gules. This is the Coat Armour of John Hawes or Hawys of London, who draweth his descent from William Hawys of Walsham of the Willows in Suffolk, which William was seized of lands there in the time of Edward the Third."

Motto: NOSCE TE IPSUM.

A copy of this coat-of arms, I have already presented to this Society.

I have been unable to ascertain the exact date when Edward Hawes emigrated to America. Many of the passenger lists of that time have been lost. The following record is, however, authentic, taken from the passenger lists of the year 1635.

"Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Truclove, J. O. Gibbs, Mr. The men have taken the oath of Alleg. and Suprem.

Richard Hawes,	yeres	29.
Ann Hawes	"	26.
Anna Hawes	"	2½.
Obadiah Hawes	"	6 mos."

It is supposed, with good reason, that Edward was a brother of Richard, and emigrated in the same year, viz., 1635. He settled in the

Massachusetts Colony, about 25 miles out of Boston, in what was then a wilderness, and known by the Indian name of Wallomonopoag or Wallamonopogue. On the 8th of September, 1636, the General Court "holden at New Towne," ordered that the plantation to be settled above the Falls of Charles River, shall have three years immunity from public charges, and the name of said plantation to be Deddham. This was afterwards written Dedham, and out of this large plantation, several miles square, the other townships were carved, including Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, Walpole, Foxboro, Natick, &c.

We know little of Edward Hawes, other than that he was a successful farmer, and like all the early settlers of Massachusetts, was a strict Puritan and religiously orthodox. The Bible was his sole rule of faith and conduct, and there was no Dr. Briggs, or school of Higher Criticism to shake his belief in the good old Calvinistic doctrines. He cut down the forest trees, built his log house, cleared and cultivated his lands, fought off the savage Indians, and in a few years time had prospered sufficiently to take unto himself a wife. We find, therefore, by the Dedham Town Records, that on the 15th of April, 1648, Edward Hawes was married to Eliony Lumber (or Lombard), whose family came over about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. Nine children blessed this union, viz., Lydia, Mary, Daniel, Hannah, John, Nathaniel, Abigail, Joseph, Deborah. His intensity of religious fervor is shown by the scriptural names bestowed.

The original manuscript Town Records of Dedham are still in a good state of preservation, and have recently been printed. The earliest mention I find of Edward Hawes after his marriage in 1648 is in the Dedham Book of Grants:

"19—11 month, 1659.—Edward Hawes has granted 3 parcels of land—1 parcel near Watertown line—1 parcel south of Sudbury way—1 parcel north of Natick path that leads from the herd yards."

After that date the Records contain entries too numerous to mention, concerning tax rates, grants of land, town meetings, the duties of Woodreeves, Fenceviewers, etc., wherein the name of Edward Hawes frequently appears.

But perhaps the most interesting relic of those "good old Colony Days" is a petition signed by Edward Hawes and 46 others, the original of which is among the Massachusetts Archives. The following is an exact copy:

"To the much Honrd the Gouvern^r, the Dep^t Gouvern^r, and the Assistants and Deputies, assembled in Generall Courte at Boston.
7. of. 3. mo 1662:

The petition of vs the Inhabitants of Dedham, whose names are herevnto subscribed: Humbly sheweth:

That whereas there haue bene some controuersey depending betwixt our Towne. and seuerall Indians the Inhabitants of Naticke. who without our consent. and contrary to our declared intent haue entered vpon. empued. and possessed. some p^t. of our Lande granted to vs by the Honord Generall Courte: in which case we moued the General Courte Anno 1655 for aduice. whose counsell (vpon debate of the Case) was that we should referre it for issue to a due course of Lawe. wherevnto. at length we haue attended. after the endeauors to settle the case in a more loucing and peaceable waye p^{ro}ued ineffectuall. and whereas vpon the bringing it to Legall Tryall in the Countie Court at Boston. the Jurie findeing for vs the plaintifes the magistrats were pleased not to accept the verdict. wherevpon the Case came by course to the Court of Assistants. where the Jury againe findeing for vs. and the verdict being p^{re}sented to the Magistrates owned by all the Jury. recorded. and declared. the magistrats were pleased afterwarde to send the Jurie out agayne. and then some of the Jurie dissented from that verdict formerly agreed vnto wherevpon the Magistrats adjourned that Courte to the Twelfth of May instant. by reason of which adjournment we are vncapable of haueing the said case issued. this p^{re}sent Court. in case the bench & Jurie should not concur. the time of p^{re}senting petitions. to this Court being before that time past. and we not haueing optunitie to take Coppies of the Records of Court. they being wth the Jurie vntil the Twelfth of this p^{re}sent moneth. without which Records we cannot p^{ro}duce the Case. which Coppies without order from this Court. we cannot attayne.

The p^{ro}mises considered. we humbly praye this much Honrd Court. that we maye yet peaceably possesse and enioye our Lawfulle Rights in the case p^{ro}mised and that by the Fa () and Justice thereof. this controuerisie may be issued. in Case it be not settled to our Comfort by the Court and Jurie before mentioned not doubting that we as subjects to this Gouvern^t shall as freely enioye the benefit of Lawe. as we haue bene. are. & we hope shall continue free and ready to beare our p^{ro}portion in supporting the same. that so notwithstanding such discouragemen^{ts} as we haue borne in this case. yet we may be free & ready to serue our God in our generation. and not be disabled to p^{er}forme what might otherwise be expected from vs to that end. So we your petitioners shall still praye that the p^{ro}tection and good conduct of the Lord may euer remayne wth you in all your weightie counsels. & conclusions.

Subscribed by vs. your humble petitioners."

(Here follow the original signatures of Edward Hawes and the other petitioners.)

"The deputies hauing read this pet. Judge meet it be heard by this Court if o^r hono^rd magists consent hereto & they to appoynt the time

12 (3d) 1662

William Torrey Cleric."

(On back "Inhabitants of Dedhams pet. entred & 10^s secured 1662;" in pencil "7 May Dedhame & Indians")

(Mass. Arch. XXX, 112.)

Another interesting relic also preserved in the Massachusetts Archives, is a second petition to which the name of Edward Hawes with others is attached. The earnest religious faith and reliance on Providence are nowhere better exemplified.

"From Dedham

To the much hono^rd the Gou^r Dp^t Gou^r Asistants and Dep^{ts} assembl^d in Gen: Court att Boston y^e 3d May 65

The petition of vs whose names are heervnto subscribed (being yet nonfreemen) most humbly sheweth :

That whereas the gracious pvedence of o^r good God hath bene pleased to lay out y^e bounds of many of o^r habitations for vs: that we may and (we hope) shall say our portions are false amongst y^e godly by whom wee are Incouraged to breath after God and Christ: Although not yet past our Noneage so as to attaine the fullness of all mercies that itt doe please our God heere to tender us the want whereof wee doe not. we cannot blame any for. but our own selues: and desire to be more quickened vp to waitt vpon God in the vse of the means tendered still to us in the holy Institutions of Jesus Christ according to his owne dispensations.

And wee further (as wee acknowledg it to be our duty) from our hearts) to blesse the Lord for that great blessing we Injoy vnder the shaddow of yo^r wings in a Godly righteous and peaceable gover^{mt}: for which we Earnestly pray to him vpon whose shoulders y^e gouernment is laid. that he would long preserve blesse and pfect

And whereas we heare it is reported that many in our stat and -
- are dissatisfied with and disaffected to this p^rsent government which through an orderly long Establishment have bene so great a blessing to vs and many othes here: This being considered: we thought it our duty to declare at this time that it is altogether vntrue in y^e respect of vs y^e subscribers hereof: and whereas we are not without fears: that some not only: not well willers to our peace and p^ruelidges. but Enemies to y^e cause of Jesus Christ now managed by yo^r selves: whom we so loue and Hono^r, may possibly endeavour to make some disturbance in these our chietest and dearest enjoyments : we are afayd least our silence in this juncture of time

might lay vs vnder y^e curse pⁿounced against Meroz Judg. 5. for not coming out to helpe y^e Lord against y^e mightie

The p^remises considered our Humble petition to yo^r selves: and our Earnest prayers to y^e Father of mercies is that you will be strong onely be strong and very courageous that neither for feare fauour threats or flatteryes: any y^e least, p^r of our p^recious liberties and p^rvelidges civill or ecclesiasticall be enfrindged shaken or weakened. Wherevnto we haue so vndoubted and true right in y^e sight of God and good men. so fully and amply granted by Pattent and confeirmed to vs that is to y^e Gournor and Company of the Massachusets: and whereof we hope in Gods due tyme to be more fully Interested: and in this our request we entreat we may be beleaved to be very reall and wherein (God asisting vs by his grace) we purpose and pmise to be asisting to yo^r selves to y^e vttermost with our psons lives and estates when so ever need shall be. And shall ever pray"

Here follow original signatures of Edward Hawes and the other petitioners

(Mass. Arch., CVI, 110.)

And so Edward Hawes, the Emigrant and Puritan, lived his life and became the founder of a family destined to large achievements in the progress and development of New England and its Colonies. He died June 28th, 1686.

We now come to Daniel Hawes, son of Edward. He was born February 10th, 1652, and died March 16th, 1739, in his 88th year. He married Abiel Gay, January 23rd, 1678, and had seven children, named respectively, Mary, Abigail, Daniel, Jr., Josiah, Hezekiah, Ruth, and Benjamin.

What was known as King Philip's War (1675-77) was a series of desperate and sanguinary conflicts with the Indians, in which Daniel Hawes bore a conspicuous part.

Dedham had, through Capt. Willett, paid the Sagamore Philip in the year 1662 for his right and title to the lands at Wollomonuppoag £24. But Philip, in 1663, set up a claim to a tract said to be within the bounds of his former grant. He addressed the following letter to two of the principal men of Dedham:

" Philip Sachem to Major Lusher and Lieutenant Fisher.

Gentlemen: Sirs, thies are to desire you to send me a holland shirt by this Indian thie which at present I much want and in consideration whereof I shall and will assuredly satisfie you to content between this and the next Michelmas for then I intend to meet with you at Wollamanupogue that we may treat about a tract of land of four or five miles square which I hereby promise and engage that you

shall have ye refusall of and I make no doubt but that we shall agree about said tract of land which I shall sell ye for ye use of your town of Dedham. I pray fail not to send me a good holland shirt by the bearer hereof for I intend to be next week at plimoth Court and I want a good shirt to goe in. I shall not further trouble you at present but subscribe myself your friend,

Philip Sachem's (P) mark.

Mount Hop, Ye 25 May, 1669."

History is silent as to whether or not Philip got his Holland shirt, for which he expresses such great need. We do know, however, that the Indians finding themselves being gradually crowded out from their former hunting grounds, began to ambush and kill the scattered colonists. Finally several of the Tribes, including the fierce Narragansetts, went upon the war-path. The campaign terminated in that bloody slaughter known as "The Great Swamp Fight," 1677, when the hostile Indians were almost exterminated. Daniel Hawes was in the thick of the fight, and served in the Company of Capt. Samuel Appleton, who was also Major ~~and leader of~~ the expedition.

During this War the few houses in that portion of Dedham known as Wrentham had been burned by the Indians. Daniel Hawes, who seems to have been the leading spirit, gathered around him seventeen other brave souls, and the following paper was drawn up and subscribed by all of them:

"We whose names are beneath subscribed having formerly had our recidence in Wollomonopouge, but by those sad and sollame dispensations of God's providences were Removed, yet desire a Work for the Honnour of God and the Good and comfort of ourselves and ours might be again Ingaged and Promotted att that place: Therefore our purpose is to retorne thither God willing—But knowing our owne Inability for so Great and Waytie a work, both in Respecte of our Insufficiency for the carrying on of new plantation worke, and the dangers that may yett be reanewed upon us by the heathen breaking out on us; thinke it not safe for us to retorne alone except other of the proprietors joyne to Go up along with us or Send Inhabitants to ingage in that worke with us."

A sufficient number of the other proprietors joining, Wrentham was again settled. In 1685 a general meeting was held in their re-built meeting house, and a lot of twenty to twenty five acres was granted for a school and leave given to put a gallery in the meeting-house. We thus see how the New England idea was inculcated, that religion and education should go hand in hand, the meeting-house and the school, as the chief foundation of the new order of things. Two men were also chosen

to keep the boys from playing on the Sabbath "in time of exercise." The meeting-house was still unplastered and unshingled, when John Woodcock was given a bit of land close by to put up a small "refreshment house for the Sabbath day." The record is silent as to whether New England rum was dispensed with other refreshments, or whether a harsh excise law forbade any such indulgence.

In the same year (1685) Daniel Hawes built anew his house which had been destroyed by the "heathen." He built it in such a solid and substantial manner that it is standing to this day in the outskirts of Franklin, over 200 years old, one of the oldest houses in the United States. While writing this paper, I learn that it is to be torn down by its present owner to make room for a more commodious dwelling, *with all the modern improvements*. It is unfortunate that this ancient habitation, which still shows the marks of Indian arrows in its sturdy oaken timbers, and which sheltered Washington on his march from Boston, cannot be preserved as an object lesson for coming generations.

We may picture to ourselves the life of that period when we read that according to Colonial law, two watchmen were obliged to walk every night each half a mile east and west from the meeting-house, to challenge stragglers and bring them before the magistrate next morning for explanation. Woe to the man who could not satisfactorily explain why he was out of his house after ten o'clock. Lucky for him if he escaped the pillory or stocks.

In 1695 a watch-house was built, and also a new school-house, "so big as yt ye may be a room of sixteen feet, square, beside convenient room for a chimney, where the selectmen will keep school in turn per week, to teach children and youth to read English and wright and cypher gratis, and begin, God willing, next Monday." Thus was the system of free public schools inaugurated.

The town meetings were called and held at six o'clock in the morning, winter as well as summer. No wonder these hardy ancestors of ours were able to surmount all difficulties and overcome every obstacle.

One of my most cherished relics is a copy of certain grants of land to Daniel Hawes in 1709 and 1716. It is certified by Jonathan Ware, Town Clerk of Wrentham, in 1718. The paper is yellow with age, but is still in a good state of preservation after the lapse of 177 years. The following is a copy of the original :

"Wrentham, March ye 28, 1709.

Granted unto Daniel Haws sen^r, and to his heirs and assigns for ever. On Samuel Patrdg rights in the five acre devident account five acres of land with the choyce in said devident lying at the south end of Ragged Plain, bounded by Dorchester line South, and Joshua Fairbank North, and common west and east.

This is a true copy taken out of Wrentham Town Book of Records, May y^e 19, 1718. Attested by Jonathan Ware,
Town Clerk."

"Wrentham, October 3, 1716.

Granted unto Daniel Haws sen^r, and to his heirs and assigns forever, on the Four acre devident account, Four acres of land on the account of Samuel Patredg's Rights in the four acre devident, and four acres on his own rights in said Four acre devident, bounded by his own land east, and Dorchester line southeast, and Pelatiah Man's woodland west, and Joshua Fairbank North west, with allowance for a way through said land where none shall be.

This is a true copy taken out of Wrentham Town Book of Records, May y^e 19th, 1719. Attested by Jonathan Ware,
Town Clerk."

"Wrentham, October 3, 1716.

Granted unto Daniel Haws sen^r, and to his heirs and assigns forever, ten acres of land on the four acre devident account, lying at Spring Meadows, bounded on his own meadow North and North-west, and upon the brook west and south in part, and upland in part, and common land east.

This is a true copy taken out of Wrentham Town Book of Records, May y^e 19th, 1718. Attested by Jonathan Ware,
Town Clerk."

Daniel Hawes, Jr., was born amid these surroundings March 30, 1684. He married, Dec. 20th, 1710, Beriah Man, one of the eleven children of the famous Rev. Samuel Man, the first minister of Wrentham. They also had eleven children, Daniel, Samuel, Pelatiah, Moses, Aaron, Ichabod, Timothy, Beriah and Josiah (twins), Mary and Joseph—nine boys and two girls.

In the "great dividint" of 28th of March, 1698, "Lott 50 in Michael Willson Sen.'s part, five acres are granted to Daniel Haws jun. on the mine brook below Thomas Thurston & above the falls near Eleazer Metcalf: bounded by land laid out to the Wid. Pond in part northward, and common on all other parts: the Brook running through it." Young Daniel Hawes and his neighbor Metcalf associated with others to utilize these falls in Mine Brook for mill purposes, and they signed the following contract:

"WRENTHAM, February the 7, 1713.

We hose names are hereunto subscribed doe agree to build a sawmill at the place called the Minebrook: Daniel Haws none

quarter, John Maccane none quarter, Eleazer Metcalf & Samueel Metcalf none quarter, Robert Pond Sen. non quarter.

We doe covenant and agree as follows :—

1. We doe promis that we will each of us carry on & do our equal proporchon throught in procuring of irones & hueing frmig of a dam & mill & all other labor throught so faire as the major part shall see meat to doe till the mill be finished throught and made fit for to doe then to com to a reckoning.

2. We do a gre that all of us shall have liberty for to work out his proporsion of work & in case aney none of us neglect to carry on his part of said mill the rest of the owners to carry on said work till it be done & fit to saw & he that neglects to carry on his part of said mill shall pay half a crown a day to the rest of the owners that did said work.

3. We du agre that said land shall ly for a mill pond soe long as the major part shall se fit. We du all so agre that no non shall sell his part of said mill till he has first mad a tender to the rest of the owners. We du al so agre that no non shal sel his part in the land til he hes tendered it to the rest of the owners.

Signed sealed & Delivered

in the presence of

EZRA POND

JONATHAN WRIGHT

his

ROBERT x POND

mark."

ROBERT POND

DANIEL HAWS

JOHN MACCANE

ELEAZER METCALF

SAMUEL METCALF

On the back is the still further agreement :

"to lay out each man's loot as they are drawn up—the first loot is to be gin four foot from the upper sill of the streak sil and soe up unto the ind of the sleepers, and to divid it equal into fower loots & from the sleepers towards the road so as not to interrupt the road.

ROBERT POND

JOHN MACCANE

SAMUEL METCALF

DANIEL HAWS

ELEAZER METCALF

DANIEL THURSTON

March the 7.

1717."

The first warrant to organize the new precinct was issued by Jonathan Ware, Justice of the Peace, and is addressed to Robert Pond, Daniel Haws, David Jones, Daniel Thurston, and John Adams, five of the freeholders. They are called to meet "at the house the inhabitants usually meet in for public worship" on the 16th of January, 1737-8, at

12 o'clock. When they came together they found everything to be done anew. No church, no minister, no meeting house : They chose the necessary officers and adjourned four days for meditation. At the next meeting they go resolutely at their work. They vote £80, for preaching, and a committee to secure it ; another committee to provide materials for a meeting house in place of the small building heretofore provided and used, to be forty feet long, thirty-one feet wide and twenty feet posts, towards which each may contribute his proportion.

The manner of conducting congregational singing had already become a grievance to the ministers who wished to make a melody in their hearts unto the Lord, and strenuous efforts had been begun to bring the people back to some harmony of voice, as well as of sentiment. Hence we appreciate this emphatic vote of the precinct June 26th, 1738, immediately after the gathering of the young church, viz :— "To sing no other tunes than are Pricked Down in our former Psalm Books which were Printed between Thirty and forty years Ago, and To Sing Them as They are Prickt down in them as Near as they can." This was a Precinct blow at the old way of singing. The older people remonstrated ; but the Precinct refused, in September, "to ease those who were inclined to sing the old way." The church, March 8th, 1738-9, voted not to sing in the old way, but by rule, i. e., according to note ; and they chose Joseph Whiting to set the tune in the church. This action of the church, so curiously put in the negative form, has a key to its significance in the solemn query raised, the record says, "toward the close" of the meeting. As it proved the seed of a large and slow harvest it claims mention. The query is, "to see what notice the church will take of one of the brethren's striking into a pitch of the tune unduly raised February 18th." After considerable consultation, (and there well might be, for it was like the spot of Paul's Shipwreck, the place where two seas met), it was voted :—

"Whereas, our brother David Pond, as several of our brethren, viz. : David Jones, Ebenezer Hunting, Benjamin Rockwood, Jr., Aaron Haws, and Michael Metcalf apprehend, struck into a pitch of tune February 18th, in the public worship in the forenoon, raised above what was set ; after most of the congregation, as is thought, kept the pitch for three lines, and after the pastor has desired them that had raised it to fall to the pitch that was set to be suitable, decent, or to that purpose ; the question was put, whether the church apprehends this our brother David Pond's so doing to be disorderly ; and it passed in the affirmative, and David Pond is suspended until satisfaction is given."

The local historian states how David Pond was frozen over by this cooling of his high musical ardor, nor would he be thawed into any

melting confession. Though the church sent the tender of a reference, he would not meet them. They invited him to a special prayer meeting, but he would not bend. They vote a solemn admonition. He proposes a council; that declined, he calls an ex-parte council; which is not acknowledged. Then he goes into the second church in Medway, which asks questions about his case and gets a distinct letter in reply, which is followed by a second and more emphatic letter about harboring malcontents, and a third, too, with replies from Medway—all unsatisfactory. At last, in September, 1751, over thirteen years after that high pitching of the tune, the warmth of a continuous interest melts the icy barriers, and this Pond flows forth in a confession (12th January, 1751-2) and the Medway church joins in sundry acknowledgments (14th February, 1752), and thus the discord is brought down to concert pitch again and the hymn flows on.

When the French and Indian War broke out in 1755, Daniel Hawes was nearly 70 years of age. But he had inherited true fighting qualities from his father and grandfather, and he accordingly enlisted with all nine of his sons, whose names are to be found in the various muster rolls. This was the last opportunity he had to display his military prowess, as he died in 1763, at the age of 77.

Joseph Hawes, son of the preceding, my great-grandfather, was the Revolutionary hero of the family, although every one of the nine sons of Daniel Hawes fought as valiantly for Independence as they had previously fought for King George against the French and Indians. Joseph, however, was particularly conspicuous. Wrentham was alive with patriots who were protesting against the Stamp Act, and Taxation without representation, and other oppressive measures of the British Crown. Their vigorous action inspired others with hope and courage. Joseph Hawes assisted in raising the first band of Minute Men in Massachusetts. When it became evident that a collision with the mother country was imminent, Wrentham, like other towns, diligently drilled its militia and organized its two corps of Minute Men, who were to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning whenever called. The movement of the British troops to seize some military stores of the Province at Concord, in April, 1775, gave the first opportunity to try the alacrity of these Minute Men. Joseph Hawes was Ensign or Lieutenant of Capt. Asa Fairbank's Company, which, with four other Companies, "marched from Wrentham on the nineteenth day of April, 1775, in the Colony service." Historic day, and occasion never to be forgotten! These five Companies all took part in the Battles of Lexington and Concord, and afterwards fought at Bunker's Hill, and other battlefields of the Revolution. The Muster Rolls have all been preserved, and among the members of the Hawes family who rallied at the first alarm we find,

besides Joseph, Benjamin Hawes, who commanded another Company; Moses Hawes, Abijah Hawes, Joel Hawes, Asa Hawes, Matthias Hawes, Jonathan Hawes. All these were brothers or cousins of Joseph, and fought side by side.

Joseph Hawes was one of those farmers who left his plow, and shouldered his flintlock musket to resist the advance of the British on Concord. Paul Revere spread the alarm, and instantly the whole country was in a blaze. Not only did the Continental troops make a successful stand at Concord, but they pursued the Redcoats back into Boston, killing and wounding many on the way. We are on the eve of that notable anniversary of the 19th of April, and next week it is to be celebrated with appropriate observances in Boston. A bronze statue of the Minute Man, of heroic size, has been erected on the battlefield of Concord. On its granite base are inscribed these lines of Emerson, which fitly apply to Joseph Hawes and the other members of his family:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

It will be remembered that the 19th of April, 1775, was an extremely warm day, the thermometer standing 85° in the shade. After the conflict at Concord the British retreated sullenly towards Boston, fighting every foot of the way and harassed by the galling fire of the Minute Men. The roads were hot and dusty, and they were further embarrassed by being obliged to carry their wounded with them. The Continental troops chased them, and the farmers along the route fired on them, as they passed, from behind fences and stone walls. A curious incident is worth noting here. Joseph Hawes, who was then 47 years of age, had a young friend and neighbor by the name of Amos Bacon, who was drummer boy in Capt. Elijah Pond's Company. Bacon with the enthusiasm of youth rushed upon the enemy, although cautioned by his elder companion not to expose himself so recklessly. The little drummer finally received a gunshot wound, and was carried off the field by Joseph Hawes. Nearly 100 years later the Hawes and Bacon families, descended from these two men, became united by marriage in the State of New York, and it is only recently that this episode has been brought to light.

The spirit of patriotism and liberty could not be repressed after Lexington and Concord. Accordingly, on the 5th of June, 1776, one month before the immortal Declaration of Independence was promulgated, the following address, which is not only a stirring appeal but an eloquent and forcible protest against British aggression, was presented "to Mr. Benjamin Guild, Mr. Joseph Hawes, and Doct. Ebenezer Dag-

gett, chosen to represent the town of Wrentham in the General Assembly the ensuing year."

"Gentlemen, We, Your constituents, in full town meeting, June 5th, 1776, give you the following instructions:—

Whereas, Tyranny and oppression, a little more than one century and a half ago, obliged our forefathers to quit their peaceful habitations, and seek an asylum in this distant land, amidst an howling wilderness, surrounded with savage enemies, destitute almost of every convenience of life was their unhappy situation; but such was their zeal for the common rights of mankind, that they (under the smile of Divine Providence), surmounted every difficulty, and in a little time were in the exercise of civil government under a charter of the crown of Great Britain:— but after some years had passed, and the colonies had become of some importance, new troubles began to arise. The same spirit which caused them to leave their native land still pursued them, joined by designing men among themselves—letters began to be wrote against the government, and the first charter soon after destroyed: in this situation some years passed before another charter could be obtained, and although many of the gifts and privileges of the first charter were abridged by the laste, yet in that situation the government has been tolerably quiet until about the year 1763: since which the same spirit of oppression has risen up; letters by divers ill-minded persons have been wrote against the Government, (in consequence of which divers acts of the British Parliament made, mutilating and destroying the charter, and wholly subversive of the constitution); fleets and armies have been sent to enforce them, and at length a civil war has commenced, and the sword is drawn in our land, and the whole united colonies involved in one common cause; the repeated and humble petitions of the good people of these colonies have been wantonly rejected with disdain; the Prince we once adored has now commissioned the instruments of his hostile oppression to lay waste our dwellings with fire and sword, to rob us of our property, and wantonly to stain the land with the blood of its innocent inhabitants; he has entered into treaties with the most cruel nations to hire an army of foreign mercenaries to subjugate the colonies to his cruel and arbitrary purposes. In short, all hope of an accommodation is entirely at an end, a reconciliation as dangerous as it is absurd; a reconciliation of past injuries will naturally keep alive and kindle the flames of jealousy. We, your constituents, therefore think that to be subject or dependent on the crown of Great Britain would not only be impracticable, but unsafe to the state; the inhabitants of this town,

therefore, in full town meeting. Unanimously instruct and direct you (i. e. the representatives) to give your vote that, if the Honorable American Congress (in whom we place the highest confidence under God,) should think it necessary for the safety of the United Colonies to declare them independent of Great Britain, that we your constituents with our lives and fortunes will most cheerfully support them in the measure."

The record of this rousing utterance, less than a month before the famous 4th of July, 1776, very modestly says: "The above report, after being several times distinctly read and considered by the town, was unanimously voted in the affirmative without even one dissentient."

By comparing the two documents, it is evident that the Declaration of Independence borrowed some of its phraseology, as well as sentiments, from this "Report," which so cogently sets forth the situation, and breathes defiance to the mother country.

Joseph Hawes was one of the most trusted and conspicuous of these patriotic men, as is shown by the fact that the State Assembly chose him May 26, 1777, as a committee of one "*to look after and report all tories to the proper court.*"

Among the acts of 1778 appears the charter of incorporation of the town of Franklin, dated in the House of Representatives February 27th, and in the council March 2d. The petition, which sets forth the arguments of our fathers for a separate civil existence, and the act by which such an existence was established, are of interest enough to be here inserted.

"TO THE HONORABLE COUNCIL & HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN GENERAL COURT ASSEMBLED:

The petition of the subscribers in behalf of the inhabitants of the West Precinct in Wrentham Humbly sheweth:

That the Township of Wrentham is Considerably Large and the inhabitants with their Lands & improvements are situated very much in two Divissions and but thinly settled Between the two Precincts, the Lands admitting of but few settlements. That the Publick Business of the Town Necessary to be Transacted is very Considerable and has Long been Complained of as a Burden by those who are obliged to take a part, by means of Travil and Fatigue together with the Disappointments that often take place, That your Petitioners apprehend themselves sufficient in Number and Ability for a Town, and that in many Respects ye advantages to them would be much greater than to remain in their present situation. That they have lately obtained a vote of the Town Expressing their willingness that your petitioners should be incorporated into a Town by the following Bound, viz Beginning at Charles

river where Medfield line comes to said river thence running south seventeen Degrees and an half West until it comes to one rod east of the Dwelling House of Mr. William Man thence a strait line to the easterly Corner of Mr. Asa Whittings Barn, thence a strait line to sixty rod, Due south of the old Cellar where the Dwelling House of Ebenr Healey formally stood a Due west Course by the Needle to Bellingham line said Bellingham line to be ye West Bounds and Charles river to be the Northerly Bounds your petrs Therefore Humbly pray That your Honors would be pleased to incorporate them into a Town by ye above Described Bound, With the same powers & Privileges that are allowed to other Towns within this state.

And your petrs as in Duty Bound shall pray :

SAMUEL LETHERIDGE,	} Comtee."
JOSEPH HAWES	
JOSEPH WHITING JR	

Thus Joseph Hawes became one of the incorporators of the town of Franklin. He was also Selectman, 1776-79, and Representative to the General Court, 1778-81. It has already been mentioned that he received his first military training when he fought with his father and brothers in the French and Indian War, 1755-61.

Joseph Hawes died February 18th, 1818, at the ripe age of fourscore years and ten, having served his country faithfully and well. Before passing away from these earthly scenes, he had been permitted to witness the fulfillment of his most cherished wish, namely : the permanent establishment of these United States of America, as a free and independent Republic, to which end he with other patriots had devoted " their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

There is now in my possession a fine portrait of this grand old man, painted in his 89th year. A copy of this I take great pleasure in presenting to this Society.

Joseph Hawes on January 15th, 1752, married Hannah Fisher, by whom he had six children, Moses, Susa, Joseph, Abigail, Amos and Peter.

Peter Hawes, my grandfather, was the youngest of the family and was born June 6th, 1768. His father was determined that he should have a classical education, and be admitted to one of the learned professions, rather than suffer the privations and hardships of a farmer's life. He was accordingly sent to Rhode Island College, now known as Brown University. Upon matriculation it was necessary to give a bond to the Steward of the College. Such bond was given in 1787, and the original is now in my possession, signed by both father and son. It reads :

" Know all men by these presents that we Joseph Hawes, Gent, & Peter Hawes, both of the Township of Franklin, and county of

Suffolk, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are held and firmly bound unto Matthew Manchester, Esq., Steward of Rhode Island College in the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money ; to be paid to the said Steward or his certain Attorney, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, & each of us by himself for the whole sum and our & both of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals & dated this nineteenth day of October, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the said Peter Hawes is admitted a member of said Rhode Island College ; if, therefore, the said Peter Hawes shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the sd Matthew Manchester, Steward of the said College, or to his successors in the office of Steward, quarterly and every quarter, so long as the said Peter Hawes shall remain in said College, all such sum or sums of money as shall be due by the laws and regulations of said College for his support, maintenance, and tuition therein ; then the above obligation to be null & void ; otherwise to be and remain in full force & virtue in the laws.

Signed, sealed and delivered

(Signed) JOSEPH HAWES, [SEAL].

In the presence of
Ebenezer Lazell,
Herman Daggett.

(Signed) PETER HAWES," [SEAL].

I have also the College Diploma which Peter Hawes received from his Alma Mater. After graduation he determined to seek his fortune in the rapidly growing city of New York. Accordingly he left his old Massachusetts home and the house sacred to so many memories, and settled in this city. He had previously determined to enter the profession of law. In the New York City Directory for 1795 we find his name printed as follows : " Peter Hawes, Student of Law, 91 Beekman Street." (The "New York Directory and Register for the year 1795, by William Duncan, price five shillings," is a curious little duodecimo volume. There are only 243 pages of names averaging less than 50 to the page. But it contains other interesting matter. The population of the city is estimated at 52,272. Among the notable names set forth are : George Washington, President ; John Adams, Vice-President ; Rufus King and Aaron Burr, U. S. Senators from New York State, and Cornelius Ray, President of the New York Branch of the United States Bank.) In the same year he was admitted to the Bar. The License signed by Richard Varick, Mayor of the City of New York, on September 16th,

1795, is a quaint old document, and was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago upon the walls of the New York State Building. It is worthy of place here.

" By Richard Varick, Esquire,
Mayor of the City of New York.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting : Know ye that Peter Hawes, Gentleman, having been duly examined and regularly admitted an Attorney-at-Law, in the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York, called the Mayor's Court, on the Sixteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-five, I do hereby license and authorize him to appear in said Court, and there to practice as an Attorney at Law, according to the Rules and Orders of the said Court, and the Laws of this State.

Given under my hand and seal, at the
City of New York, the Sixteenth day
of September, One thousand Seven
hundred and Ninety-five.

[Seal.] (Signed) RICHARD VARICK."

Thus did Peter Hawes begin his illustrious career at the Bar of New York one hundred years ago. He rapidly rose to prominence, and, by his native talent and ability, as well as by his industry and integrity, he soon acquired a large clientage. As evidence of this, it may be mentioned that he organized one of the first Fire Insurance Companies of the United States, the old "*Washington Insurance Company*," and remained its Secretary up to the time of his death in 1829. He was also for many years an Elder in Dr. Spring's old Brick Church, which then stood on the Corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, where the ~~N. Y. Fire~~ *Polk's* is now located. He was also a member of the New England Society, and served as its Secretary from 1807 to 1809. From 1809 to 1812 he was a member of the Common Council, or Board of Aldermen, of this city. Then the office of Alderman was reserved as an honor for the most distinguished and worthy citizens, and the name of "City Father," was not inaptly bestowed.

At that time the city proper did not extend beyond the City Hall, or what is now known as Chambers Street. There was no Tweed Court House. The Tammany Society or Columbian Order was flourishing, to be sure, but it was a patriotic American institution, wholly different from the Tammany Hall which met its Waterloo last November. (The New York Directory for 1795, from which I have already quoted, speaking of the Tammany Society, says: "This National Society was instituted in 1789; it is founded on the true and genuine principles of Republicanism, and holds out as its objects the Smile of Charity, the

Chain of Friendship, and the Flame of Liberty, and in general, whatever may tend to perpetuate *the love of freedom* or the political advantage of this country.") The building now used as a Hall of Records, or Register's Office, was a jail. Bloomingdale was way out of town and reached by stage coach. There were no cable cars on Broadway or elsewhere. There were no elevated roads, no horse-cars, no steam railroads, no steamships, no electric telegraphs, no telephones, no phonographs, no kinetoscopes, no photographs, no tall buildings, no elevators, no apartment houses, no typewriters. It seems wonderful when we consider the enormous strides which science and invention have made in less than a hundred years. We cannot understand how the people of that day could have existed without what are to us the necessities of life. But we must remember that the current of events flowed more quietly and smoothly with them, and they did not live and work under a constant high pressure as we do. Nearly every man owned his own house and lot, and there were very few paupers. Work was considered honorable, and a trade was not despised.

My grandfather lived on the southeast corner of John and William Streets, and his gardens extended down to the East River. The old house is still standing there, although long since given over to business purposes. If you will walk from Wall Street up William to John, you will notice that there is a rise from Maiden Lane. This is historic ground, for on the slope of what was then known as "Golden Hill" occurred the first encounter between the Sons of Liberty and a body of British troops, a detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot, several years prior to the Battle of Lexington. One of the patriots was killed and several wounded, and it was subsequently called the "Battle of Golden Hill."

But Peter Hawes did not spend all his time poring over Blackstone, and Coke on Littleton. He also found opportunity to seek the divine afflatus, and cultivate the muse of poetry. With other bright young fellows of the Knickerbocker period, he founded the Calliopean Society, which flourished several years from October first, 1793, to February 3rd, 1799. They had regular meetings at which poems and essays were read, which were then turned over to a Committee for criticism.

The minutes of the proceedings are as clear and legible as when first written, and speak well for the penmanship of the scribe.

Some years ago, I came across an original autograph poem of my grandfather's which needs a word of explanation. It is entitled "The Belles of Cherry Street." Cherry street was then the Court end of town, and filled with elegant and fashionable residences. Conspicuous among these was the house built by ^{Batham} ~~John~~ Post, a respected and wealthy citizen. The doors were of solid mahogany, with silver knobs, solid mahogany

balusters, etc. His daughter Nancy was acknowledged to be the handsomest girl on Manhattan Island, and the belle of New York. Many were the suitors that thronged her father's house, and sought to carry off the prize. But sad to say, she was inclined to be coquettish, as maidens sometimes are, even to this day. Scores of broken hearts were laid at her feet, but still she did not relent. Serenades were sung before her window, and sonnets composed to her beauty and charms, but without avail. At last my grandfather, who was a ~~determined~~ *desire* man, and quite set in his ways, like his Puritan ancestors, determined that he must win her. He wrote a number of verses which did not have the desired effect of securing his lady's affections. She only laughed him to scorn. Finally he prepared this chef d'oeuvre, wherein she is apostrophised under the pseudonym of "Eliza," the name by which she was known in all these effusions. All the other belles of Cherry Street are mentioned in turn, only to be rejected. The final verse sets forth the pre-eminent attractions of "Eliza." There are many personal allusions which cannot be appreciated at this distant day. But the poem is sprightly and clever, and we can hardly realize that it was written in *the late* 1793. Whether it was this poem which caused her to smile upon him with favor, deponent saith not. But certain it is that after a long and arduous courtship, on the 11th day of May, 1797, Peter Hawes was able to lead Nancy Post, a fair and blushing bride, to the altar, and the twain were made one.

After this somewhat lengthy but necessary prelude, allow me to read the poem in question.

The Belles of Cherry Street.

Erato, sweetest Muse, assist my lays,
While I advent'rous sound the chord of praise,
Or dare proclaim the beauties of the fair,
The winning Virtues, or the modest air,
The matchless persons, and their forms replete
With ev'ry grace, who dwell in Ch——y S——t.

Rash Youth, forbear! Methinks the Muse reply'd,
Nor dare attempt each beauty to describe;
Tho' sweet th' employ, with worth to fill the page
To count E——'s charms would cost an age.
Life is too short to sound her praises forth,
Volumes too small to mention half her worth;
Still would I rashly the fond theme pursue,
And strive to paint those beauties to the view;
For this, once more, oh, Muse! thy pow'r I ask,
Then aid my fancy in this pleasing task.

But, say, whose beauties first wilt thou rehearse,
 Who most from virtuous merit claims thy verse?
 Or her, whose face, whose form in ev'ry part
 Proclaims her nature's master-piece of art?
 Or wilt thou like yon glorious Orb of light,
 That forms our day, or points our path by night,
 Rise in the East, and, with descriptive force,
 Pursue the street, as he pursues his course?

Then first, oh, Jane! Thy beauties meet our eyes,
 Beauties which B——n knows how much to prize,
 And while he fondly gazes on thy charms,
 The rapturous glow of love his bosom warms;
 Thy gentle manners void of ev'ry art,
 Thy graceful smile has bound his gen'rous heart;
 Intent on these he knows no other fair,
 Thou art his life, his thoughts, his joy, his care.

Next Ellen, whom the muses oft have sung,
 Whose charms so oft have thro' the museum rung;
 Who flippant *Crito*, anxious for to please,
 Portray'd with "*grace, wit, sense and sparkling ease*,"
 But well might *Crito* thus exulting praise,
 And proudly tune his best, his fondest lays,
 For Ellen, such thy face, thy form, thy air,
 Few greater beauties boast, few half so fair.
 Whoe'er those lovely sable tresses sees,
 In graceful ringlets kiss the passing breeze;
 Thy form angelic, or those lovely eyes,
 Feels the warm wish, the fond effusion rise.

But why 'midst those who to thy beauty bow,
 Has no fond Youth proffered the nuptial vow;
 Why not, enraptur'd by thy winning charms,
 Sigh'd to enclose you in his longing arms;
 Do they inconstant from the nuptial bow'r
 Fly off like insects when they taste the flow'r?
 Or can no sighs or tears your pity move,
 Warm your cold heart, or wake your soul to love:
 Consider, Ellen, lest those vain delays
 Should waste your charms and steal your youthful days,
 And thou be doomed in Pluto's drear domain
 To lead a cap'ring ape in silken chain.

But hark! what cruel nymph could cause to rise
 Those piercing groans, or wake those mournful sighs,
 Rebecca! say, art thou the cruel fair,
 And M——e the swain that rends with sighs the air?
 Ah, Hog! too much I fear this mournful strain
 Those sighs, those tears, alas! are all in vain;

You gaze in vain with rapture on her charms—
 In vain your bosom beats to soft alarms ;
 Some happier Youth possesses all her care,
 Her love—and leaves thee nought but sad despair.
 Since then is banish'd ev'ry ray of hope,
 Use that sure cure for love—an *end of rope*.

Miss — now with measured pace is seen,
 With tortur'd features, studied gait and mein ;
 Of self importance, affectation full,
 Formal and serious, phlegmatic and dull ;
 Pity, alas ! That we so often find,
 Vain affectation taint the female mind.

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Lovely as morn that ushers in the day,
 When choirs of warblers hail returning May ;
 And Nature lavish o'er her carpet strews
 Her opening flowers of various hues ;
 Blythe as the lark that wakes to early love,
 Meek as the lamb, and harmless as the dove,
 Does lovely R—d—n meet our wandering eyes,
 Raise the fond wish, and fill us with surprise.

Those baneful passions which so often are
 Unhap'ly nurs'd in bosoms of the fair,
 In that dear breast could ne'er an entrance find,
 Nor e'er contaminate that virtuous mind ;
 Nor affectation with her stiffen'd mien,
 And tortur'd features, ever could be seen ;
 But following nature, all her actions tend
 To charm the lover, or to fix the friend.

These praises none equally they die,
 For all the gentler Virtues dwell with you ;
 Thy form is grace replete in ev'ry part,
 But far much nobler graces fill thy heart ;
 These, these shall far outlive frail beauty's ray,
 Smile e'en in age, and never know decay.

Eliza, formed with every charm to please,
 Win the soft heart and mould it at her ease,
 Now claims my lay—had I Pope's tuneful lyre,
 His fertile genius, his poetic fire,
 The sweetest voice of love should fondly flow,
 The heart exult, the best idea glow.
 To paint that fair, that lovely blushing cheek,
 Those beauteous eyes that eloquently speak ;
 That modest front where candour dwells,
 Where smiling innocence each art repels,
 Those nectar lips, with tints of glowing red,
 Which are with sense and goodness ever fed ;

That skin, pure, spotless, and of dazzling hue,
 Prone to betray the bright ethereal blue ;
 That lovely neck, that shape, that grace, that all
 Those thousand nameless charms that deck *the fair*
 These when the Muse in brightest numbers drew,
 Would be but faintly pictured to the view ;
 Then sure no pen how'er sublime, no art
 Can paint the richer beauties of her heart.

Five children were the result of this marriage, William Post, Susan, Matilda, William Post 2d, and Matilda 2d.

Nancy Post died July 4th, 1806, and on June 16th, 1808, Peter Hawes married for his second wife Margaretta Ray, by whom he had nine children, Eliza Ray, Nancy Post, Charles Robert, Mary Louisa, Rufus King, named after his particular friend, Rufus King 2d, Peter Augustus, Gardiner Spring, and Julia Lynch. All these fourteen children are now dead except one daughter. The only descendants in the male line remaining in this country are the two sons of Peter Augustus, of whom the writer of this paper is one.

William Post Hawes graduated from Columbia College in 1821 at the age of 18 years. He was admitted to the Bar in New York City in 1824. He served in the New York State Militia from the grade of Ensign in January, 1825, through all the successive ranks to that of Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Infantry in January, 1836. He was Secretary of the New England Society, 1824-29. He commenced literary work in 1827 by contributing articles to the "American Monthly Magazine," "The Mirror," "New York Times," "Standard," "N. Y. Spirit of the Times and Turf Register," etc., which displayed a great love of nature, a facile pen, graceful style, and wonderful descriptive powers.

Some of these stories, poems, etc., were collected and published in two volumes by Henry William Herbert ("Frank Forester") in 1834, under the title of "Sporting Scenes and Sundry Sketches, being the miscellaneous writings of J. Cypress, Jr.," which also includes a most touching and appreciative notice of his dead friend, cut off in his prime, at the age of 38.

Gardiner Spring Hawes displayed the patriotic and fighting qualities of his forefathers, by raising a company of volunteers when the news was first received of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861. He went to the front and stayed there till the close of the War of the Rebellion, serving with the Army of the Potomac during all those terrible battles and weary campaigns. He returned at the head of his regiment, and marched down Pennsylvania Avenue on that memorable day of the great parade in Washington, when an army of thousands was mustered out, and melted away to become quiet citizens again. Peace to his ashes !

Peter A. Hawes was for many years a merchant in this city, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. Although not favored with a collegiate education, by self-application he became a master of English literature, and was well informed on all public questions. He was an elocutionist of no mean merit, and his services were freely given to many worthy charities. Nothing gave him so much pleasure as to read or recite from his favorite poets, particularly Shakespeare, of which he was a close student. His oratorical powers were also in frequent demand on the stump, and many a political contest has been illumined by his eloquence. He was ever found battling for the right, and against wrong and oppression. He denounced slavery in no uncertain way, when it was considered dangerous so to do. He had that peculiarly lovable nature and magnetic power which attracted all with whom he came in contact.

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the World—*This was a man.*

And now my tale is told. We have traced the history of the Hawes family in only one male line from 1635 to the present day, and yet how that history is interwoven with the history of our country. Illustrious men all, who came from a common stock. And what shall we say of dear old Dedham, who nurtured these early pioneers, and produced a sturdy race of freemen to whom we owe our present prosperity and happiness, nay, our very existence.

I cannot better close this cursory and inadequate record, than by quoting some of the verses read in 1886, at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Dedham.

Athwart the way our fathers laid
The summer sunlight falls;
The elms our fathers set still shade
The road, 'twixt church and pasture made;
The stones their ploughshares first uplaid
Still lie in mossy walls.

Down from the western hills our own
Still roaming river runs,
Content in Dedham's arms alone
To lie, and mirror spire and stone;
The robin to our fathers known,
Still sings for us, their sons.

Mother of towns! Thy children bow
In filial reverence here to-day.
The years lie lightly on thy brow,
Thy locks but show the trace of gray;
And never sweeter were than now
The smiles that o'er thy features play.

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